NEW YORK HERALD, LEIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1813.

Board of County Canvassers.
THIRD DAY'S SESSION—ARQUMENTS OF COUNSEL FOR
THE CONTESTANTS AND CANDIDATES ELECT—HAVE
THE BOARD THE RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN ELECTION RETURNS?

The Board of County Canvassers held a third session yesterday, to hear the argument of counsel on behalf of the contestants, and in opposition. The chamber of the yesterary, one has the against to consist on beaut of the contestants, and in opposition. The chamber of the Board of Aldermen was crowded, as on the preceding day. In addition to the counsel who have already appeared, was hir. Girard, Mr. Shepard, the corporation counsel elect, appearing in his own behalf. After the calling of the roll, Mr S. addressed the Board:—

caming of the roll, Mr.S. adaptessed the Board:— Having, said he, arrived in town very late last evening, upon a message received in a distant city, to the effect that it was proposed to take some action here in reference to the returns of the Ward Imspectors, I respectfully de-sire to be informed what papers are before this Board, and upon what evidence they design to act;

Board.
Alderman Ery moved that the protests be read for the

The motion was adopted and the documents read.

[These were published in the HERALD of yesterday.]

Mr. SEEPARD then said that he had received no copy,

Mr. Shepard then said that he had received no copy, no notice whatever of the intention of the contestants, till he saw one of the morning papers. It seems to me, the continued, a most extraordinary thing that allegations in reference to an election can be made without any sort of notice to the candidates, but I have not, no har as I can learn, been notified through any of my friends in any way of this most extraordinary proceeding. I will ask the counsel whom I understand are here to represent the persons who have signed this protest, if any notice has been given?

All the counsels for the contestants replied that they had not sent him any notice. Mr. Shuraku them said it appeared to him that the Board were about to proceed with the disposal of a question which contained very nerious charges against large books of inspectors, without any sort of notice, and that a proceeding is about to be taken which would not be valid in a case involving sixpence worth of property, or five minutes of personal liberty.

The Curry, at the direction of the President, read the

History.

The CLERK, at the direction of the President, read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

"Is it, then," continued Mr. Sherand, "expected that I should say something in regard to my own claims?"

The PRESIDENT replied that the question before the Board was as to the admissibility of the protests, and whether the Board could go behind the returns?

Mr. Sherand—Upon that point I desire to say something.

man Lonn-Are we here to listen to arguments of Alderman Lonn—Are we here to listen to arguments of counsel without any restrict one as to the number or the time they may occupy? Already a considerable list of counsel has been proposed, and we can't tell how many more may appear, for aught I know half the bar of New York may encose to come/here and occupy the attention of this Beard. One has as much right if we have no restriction, to occupy ten hours as half, and for the purpose of avoiding this, I would move that each candidate be restricted to one counsel, and i would also move further that each counsel be restricted to one hour in his argument. I would ask the counsel if that is sufficient your of them said that he would take an hour and a half, and another said that he would not require an hour.

Alderman Howard-Before voting for an hour and a-Anderman Howard—Better voting for an door and a half, I would like to know how many lawyers there are. I, myself, would not like to sit here for an hour and a half listening to one speech. The Prissibety—There is a lawyer for each candidate. Alderman Howard—And how many candidates are

Alderman Howard—And how many candidates are there?

The President—Five.
Alderman Howard—Well, that would be nearly ten hours, and that is longer than I want to sit here listening to any man or set of men.

Alderman Loud—It would be sourced hours altogether, for we would have to hear other counsel in reply.

Alderman Howard—Fourteen hours I hope the gentlemen will say one hour.

Alderman Loud—I shall make than hour.

Alderman Howard—If it is one hour I shall agree to it.

o it. The motion was put and adopted Alderman Et**x desired** to know the order of proceed-

The Presumer stated that the roughed on behalf of those who made the protest should he heard first.

Mr. Sutrain remarked that the rule was exactly the Alderman Lono moved that the segment of the protest and to be the counsel on that of the protest and the counsel on that of the protest has been and the protest had all the protest had all the protest had been and the p

turns? No man can walk into a bundle of papers; it is simply to ascertain that certain things have been done that are not in the returns. I wish that you had the power to investigate the legality of the matter in dispute, but if you have not the power, I thank God there is a Court that has, and that is the Supreme Court. Charges graver than these were made last year after the election, but they were not carried to the Supreme Court, when the Board of Canvassers refused to go into them. You, gentlemen, know well that the whole law of elections is derived from the statmen-you know that the statute creates three Boards of Inspectors—that is, the District inspectors, the County Canvassers and the State Canvassers. In this city there is a Beard called the Board of Ward Canvassers established under a special statute. Now, my first argument addressed to you, is derived from the powers of the Ward Inspectors—they have the power to receive the bellots; to carvass and compute these ballots; to make out returns and send them to you. You have no power to receive a ballot, to make out a return—you have only power to receive the returns and canvassers exercise some indicial powers—that is to say, they determine, on evidence whether a man is entitled to vote. Now, it is claimed that from the decisions of these Boards of Ward Canvassers you shall have an appellant jurisdiction, and that without a single authority in any statute or decision on record. The power given to the Beards of Ward Inspectors is given by attatute expressly and directly. They are to determine the question who has a right to vote; and while power is given to hem to do so, none is conferred on you. And it is proper that this should be so. The Board of Ward Canvassers hear evidence—that is, they swear a man as to his right to vote. By our process of subpena to procure the attendance of a witness? You are uterly powerless in that respect. But my friends on the other side might say you can produce evidence. Why, you know that affidavits are taken in any trial,

of votes given to each, shall be written out in words at ful length.

Mr. Sherard also read the following from the election law:—

Rach statement shall be certified as correct, and attested by the signatures of the chairman and secretary of the Board; and a copy of each thus certified and attested, shall be delivered to the County-Clerk, to be recorded in his office. Upon the statement of votes given the Board said proceed to destermine if, upon proceeding to canvass the votes, it shall clearly appear certain maters are omitted in sand proceed to destermine if, upon proceeding to canvass the votes, it shall clearly appear certain maters are omitted in sand statement to be sent by one of their number (whom they shall depute for that purpose,) to the town or ward from whom they shall depute to sent by one of their number (whom they shall depute for that purpose,) to the town or ward from whom they were received, to have the same corrected; and the said convasiers so deputed, shad immediately proceed and give notice to the said town or ward in spectors and convasiers, whose duty it shall be, forthwith to assemble together and make such correction as the facts of the case require; but such own or ward inspectors and canvasiers shall not at any such meeting change or after any decision before the state of the said convasiers, whose duty it shall be, forthwith to assemble together and make such corrected on at the said convasiers who are a conversed while the said convasiers of the foreign that the said convasiers of the foreign that the said convasiers of converted while the said of the care of exparte lieath, 3 Hill. 47, and in the course of this argument quoted from the following authorities:—

People va Bristol and Reasilaerville Turpolic Ca, 23 Wendell, 23. People vs. Van Siyek, 4 Coven, 32. Experience, 25 Wendell, 25. People vs. Wan Siyek, 4 Coven, 32. Experience of wards and the said to think that, even if the clamer out of doors were louder than it is, even if armed men stood about this shall, this Board woul

contains for a particular candidate 222 votes, and no more, and it turns our upon examining the sistement brought, here that he has 250—cannot that be corrected will any gentleman say that it cannot? I apprehead not. Well I might go on and suppose a great many other cases, not fabulous ones, either, but what I have abundant proof of—and can't they be corrected? Suppose another case, which is not merely an imaginary one. Suppose the inspectors have made one set of returns, and fleet them in the Clerk's office, before they made a second return and gave them to the Supervisors, and these returns showed a discrepancy of five hundred votes between those brought by themselves and the Supervisor's or suppose they go voluntarily, or at the suggestion of a candidate, to the Clerk's office and take back the return and there is a difference of some four or five hundred votes when they come to file a new return—a thing they have no authority to do. because their power is spendifference for more forth of the hundred votes when they come to file a new return—a thing they have made the returns—will it be pretended this Bead, under these circumstances, cannot look into the matter? Suppose, in reference to a particular ward, there are no poll lists filed in the office, and we show that the real poll lists were five hundred votes short of the returns, and suppose we were to offer to produce the original poll list, would this Beard shuf its eyes to the fact that a gross fraud had been committed? Now, in most of the cases, I should suppose the evidence would be found in the Clerk's office but there is another case, and that it he absence of the poll list, in every case of this description and in every analogous case, the guarks thrown about the accretion of the returns the found of the returns the file of the returns whether, under the filtenths section of the law an intended to confer upon this Board to the highest and most resource of the return whether, under the filtenths section of this law, and filte general owers implied in by gentleman say that it cannot? I apprehead no

At the close of Mr. Noyres' argument the Board adjourned till cleven o'clock this morning.

Court of Clafins.

Turday, Nov. 13.—The court met at 11 o'clock. The Judges were all present.

Z. Colina Lee Esq., of Baitimore, appeared, and was sworn an attorney of this court.

In the case of Thomas Crown, the court ordered the taking of testimony. This is a claim for damages arising out of the violation by government of an alleged contract for furnishing a certain number of brick to be used in the construction of a fortification in Alabama.

Application was made in the case of Isaac S. Bowman, for the Court to make an order upon the interior department for certain papers; which was granted. Also, in the case of William F. Pircell, for papers from the office of the Third Anditor of the Treasury; which was granted.

The argument in the case of Robert Roberts (adjourned over from yesterday) was resumed by Mr. Lawrence, who concluded his remarks at one o'clock, and the case was submitted for the decision of the Court as to whether testimony be taken or not.

In the case of A. O. P. Nicholson, Esq., the claimant appeared for himsell. It is a claim for 20 per cent additional compensation under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 20, 1848, entitled, "Joint resolution to far the compensation of the employes in the legislative department of the government." Sc. The main question involved in this case is, whether Congress intended by the larguage exoployed in that resolution to confer its benefits on the public printers.

The Solicitor followed, and had not concluded his remarks, when the Court adjourned

TELEGRAPH AND THE MAILS NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE.

New York, Friday, November 16, 1855. Three O'clock, P. M.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1855.
The steamship Crescent City bas arrived at this port,

with Havann dates to the 18th inst.

The California marks for this city had not arrived there

when the C. C. left. Sugars were entered nominal. The stock on hand was

about 30,000 boxes.

Molasses had advanced, and an active business was

a Spanish brig on Bahama Bank, they were fired into by a Spanish launch, two of them killed, and five or six

Sad Casualty at a K. N. Celebration.

IOCKPORT, Nov. 16, 1855.
At an American celebration in this city last evening, a cannon was prematurely discharged, fatally injuring L. J. Wicks, and seriously wounding Geo. Elliott. Mr. Wicks is still alive, but is horribly mangled, and cannot long survive.

Easons, Pa., Nov. 16, 1855. The monument in honor of Zachary Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday next, and a great time is an-ticipated. Invitations have been extended to Generals Scott, Cadwallader, Patterson and Foster, and Commothem, will be present. Twenty different military compa-

Bannon, November 16.
City Marshall Weaver, who was deposed from that office, also from four other offices which he held under our municipal government, on charges of official cor-ruption, has absconded. He had a few days before dis-posed of all his real estate and other property, and his absconding has caused much sensation here.

Bostov, November 16, 1835.
The British ship Robert Parker, arrived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact on the night of November 8th, in lat. 45 30, long. 54 30, with the British ship flavid Brown, Vaughan, from Queb e for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly. The R. P. lay by her until daylight and took off the Captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collicion. The Robert Parker toxt her jibboom and cutwaters.

Doom and cutwaters.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1955.
Stocks firm. Peonsylvania State Fives. 8214. Reading.
45%: Loog bland. 127%: Morris Canal, 127%: Pennsylvania Ratiread, 427%.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1865.
The Pacific's news came to hand yesturday, but did not transpire undil after business hours: consequently its effect has not yet been developed. Cotton was firm today, with rates of 5.000 bales. Stecling exchange is at 6 a 7 per cent premium. Flour has signify advanced, and now sells at \$8.85 a \$8.00. Barrelled lated is quoted at 1146.

Atlanty, Nov. 16, 1855.

A fair business has been done in flour at precious rates, Whent—ales 7,000 busines Canadian at \$2.21. Barley—15,000 busines four rowed sold at \$1.25, from store, on time; \$1.271% affort, for cash; and \$1.28 affort, on time, onta 48c. Kye—ales of 5,800 bushes of \$1.18 in loss, and \$1.20 a \$1.20%; affort. Whiskey is at 59c. Canadicestyff the four \$1.400 bushes at 19,100 do.; rye 5,800 do.; wheat 15,520 do.

The Beard of Canvacture re-commissed this menuing of 11 o'clock, at the City Hall. A full Board was in althous

of the admissibility of the protents suburtled to the Board, and the power of the Board to go behind the rej

First or Boann a Burn.—Hetween 12 and 1 o'clock this Friday) morning, a fire was discovered in the galley on oard the brig Wheaton, of Photadelphia, lying at Pier descrict; a large body of firemen responded to the call. However, the fire was extinguished with a few backets of auter. Its origin is attributed to the cook or electly leaving a box of materias on a shelf directly over the cooking stove and then locked up the galley—he heat ignited the matches and set the wood work on fire, burning the inches of the galley considerably. LATE THOM CULLIDOX, -The bark Venus, Cupt. Atkinson.

arrived this morning from Curacoa, October 25, reports no salt at that place. At Sonaire, about 3,000 barrels, at 70 cents. The cholers was spreading all along the sea

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Figure, Nov. 16-2 P. M. Flour.-The market was firmer, with some sales at higher rates. The transactions embraced about 15,000 barrels, including common to good outer State, at \$5.87% a 49 18. Wheat was more active, with safes of 50,000 a 60,600 bushels, including Canadian white, at \$2 22; Western red at \$1 95 a \$1 95; and Southern red at \$2 05 a \$2 10. Corn was again better. Sales—40,000 a 50,000 oushels at 98c. in store, and \$1 affoat. Pork-Sales: 800 barrels Mess, at \$22 50. Lard firm. Cotton firm. with mall sales. Whiskey-100 barrels prison, sold at 30c. with rumors of sales at 3834c.

Stock Exchange FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1815. 80500 Cal 7's '70..... 84 500 shs E to ER. 190 54

4000 Virginia 6's 94			57356
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	134 100		\$33
7000 Har 1st m b60 85			1035
15000 do at60 85			201
	354 100		5113
	100		54
15000 Erie bs 75, 560 81			48
		Reading ER., 530	:90%
1000 Goshen Line bs. 80	194 1000		360
11000 Hl Cen RR bds. 75	100		90
	320		00%
	600	40	89
5000 do s30 79			90
	36 600		90%
1000 H Fld ba w prv3. 80			91
	% 100		901
5000 do 79	34 100		00%
4000 N Y Cen 6's 84	200		2037
2000 TH&A 24 Mt bs 78	300		90%
950 Cle & Tol Dwd bs 70			3334
1000 Mickeo Jn Bh bs 80			2037
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	100 dobc0	1544	30 do 10t
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	150 Eric Rail Road at	5314	50 do b3 119 %
		BRAG	200 Cleve. & P'g RR 62
	300 dob8	6914	200 do 550 65
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	350 do	53.12	100 4 74%
		491	200 40 10 744
3	200 do 151	501	200 dob5 74%
8	450 do 10	5314	500 dos4m 735
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		58	
			40 do88 75
		5234	200 do, b30 76
	The state of the s	53	200 do 90%
		5856	100 dob15 91
	400 dob3	5334	100 do b50 92

do80 5234 60 do..... b60 9234 do83 5334 85 Milwauk & M RR. 81 MARITIME INTRILIGENCE.

Cleared This Day.

Ship Anglo Saxon, Mayo, San Francisco—Earle & Weed.

Ship Se Bhiskon, Sherman, Philadelphia—Master.

Brig Walhonding, Peaknor, Demarata—J M Smith & Co.

Brig Cygnet (Pr.). Smith, Windsor, NS—J S Whitney & Co.

Schr Anorian (Br.). Encas, Nassani, NP—J Knews & Schr Anorian (Br.). Encas, Nassani, NP—J Knews & Rons.

Schr Ardie (Br.). Burit, St.John, NB—P I Nevins & Rons.

Schr Ardie (Br.). Burit, St.John, NB—P I Nevins & Rons.

Schr Ardie (Br.). Burit, St.John, NB—P I Nevins & Rons.

Schr Ardie Ann & Susan, Myers, Mobilo—Laytin, Ryerson & Hunt.

Dut.
Schr Gallego. Smith, Richmond—C H Pierson.
Schr A M Dodge, Weklon, Alexandria—A Dodge & Co.
Schr Mercy Taylor, Nickerson, Philadelphia—Crowell
and

Schr North Point, Swein, Bio Janeiro, Oct II, with coffee, to Johnson & Lovden. In this, is 20 to, ion 26 25, passed a vected binton up, about 60 took appeared to have been some time in that shuation. On the 6th one 5th experienced a heavy blow Fren 3E, on the eaverance of the full Stream. Febr Supplied H Townsond 6th Hompstead Harbori, Kelsey, and Stream, Seep 2B, and 6Breiliar, 3th, with full, Ac, to M M Freerran. Ad list, lat 32 40 ion 42 50, spoke ship Garrick, agen New Orleans for Everpoor, Wh, at 35, ion 75, in a rate from NE, John Brown, a manner, of Sweden, white reeling the Greenil, was struck by the fire boom, and so much injured the low for the control of the co

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Quite an interesting match took place yesterday aftermon over the Union Course, between b. g. Jacob Oakley and br. m. Pauline, mile heats, best three in five, to

wagens, for \$1,000.

First Heat.—After much scoring they get off at the word, the horse leading about a length. He made two breaks on the first quarter, but afterwards trutted very well throughout the heat, and came home a winner, about two lengths in advance in 2.3515.

Second Heat.—After several inselectual attempts both mags got off well together. Oakloy broke soon after rearing the stand, and behaved badly throughout the entire heat occasionally indulging in a run. Paulie trutted squarely the whole distance, and came out shead in the ext, in 2.400 kind.

TREDAY, Nev. 15,-Match, \$1,000, mile heats, best

CENTREVILLS COURSE, L. L. TROTTING.

Disagracus Files in Savannah.—About six wends yesterday morning in the midst of a heavy can, and when nearly everybody was in used, the leage broke houleting on Bull street, owned by Francis Forcel, and artending from the bay back to the lane, was discovered to be on five. The alarm was given as soon as possible moder the dreumstames, but not in those to pervent every moder than the same was given as soon as possible moder the dreumstames, but not in those to pervent every solvents be known as the building was occupied below by Hobbinson & Campp, nearchant tailors, and A. H. Kauch, who merchant and above by Mestre, Charles S. Heerty, Jacob be Lamotta, F. Soyrel, and A. Wetter, as law offices containing rooms, &c., &c. The loss of Richburgh &c. and in the lambon Monarch Company, James Mellenry, agent. Their books and a considerable portion of their liner goods were saved.—Saustandh Republican Nor. 12.

News by Matt.

A reward of \$150 is offered by Gov. Rodman Price, of
New Jersey, for the apprehension and conviction of the
person or persons who killed Charles H. Brown, de the
11th of September last, on heard the Miantonomi, in Sales

creek. No less than sixty liquor cases have been quarked in the Court of Common Pleas at Worcester, Mass. within a day or two, owing to an informality in the indictorents. The Fitchburg, Mass., Remidie state that the body of Mrs. I. H. Stockwell, of that town, was found in therwin's mill pond on the 19th inst. Mrs. Stockwell has for some time been partially deranged.

Governor Matteson, of Illinois, has issued his proclassation setting apart. Thursday, the 19th inst., as a day of thanksyllone.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Extraordinary Excitement in England Relative to the Threatened Rupture with the United States.

Rumor of Mr. Buchanan's Withdrawai, and the Rumor Denied.

MORE SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE WEST INDIA FLEETS.

Gen. Simpson Superseded by Gen. Codrington.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

from Liverpeol about 2 o'clock afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3, with passengers, arrived at this part 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pacific arrived out at 5% o'clock, Sunday morning,

Oot. 28; sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 3, at 334 P. M.; 4th, at 3 A. M., passed the Canada ten miles above Tuscar, and arrived off lightship at 3 A. M., Nov. 15.

The greatest excitement prevailed in England, amounting almost to a panic, on the subject of a war with the The London Times, in a series of malicious editorials,

cial press, speedily attained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had

the announcement, and energetic protests were heard against the government forcing the nation into so dan-

American Minister, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction of the rumor:-

It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British government. There is no foundation for such a report.

The agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information. information, gave it no publicity in England, where, as yet, the rumor of a rupture remains uncontradicted.

A report comes, by way of Paris, that Russia has

armies are making preparations for the coming winter.
Some trilling successes have been gained by the fleets,
which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.
Gen. Codrington has received the appointment of Commander in Chief of the British army in the Crimea, in

the place of Gea. Simpson.

The London Express, speaking of the new Commander.

The London Express, speaking of the new Commanders in Chief, rays:—

General Codrington is an officer emphatically of the present generation. He entered the army in 1829, receiving his first commission as ensign in the College of the source of the stream Guards, obtained a Coloneley in 1840, and was appointed Major General in June, 1851. His age is believed to be somewhat under 60; and he has served with the army in the Crimea from the moment of its landing.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of hisding a personal interview, at some place on

the frontier with the Emperor of Austria. King of Prassis, and probably other potentates, with the view of com-

the Relam, 506 were shot or stabled through the chest or upper part of the body. The news from Asia is dated at Kars to October 1,

Erreroum 5th Trebigond 11th, and Samsoun 12th. Av. carding to these, the Russians had made no assault on Kars since their repulse by Gen. Williams, but they coning into Georgia. His array was but \$,000 strong at the above dates, but reinforcements have since be-from Constantinople and the Crimes.

Lord Stanley, Earl Derby's son, has been offered the

Liston betters state that the Portuguese government has protonged the period for free importation of wheal into its ports to June 20, 1856.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled. Among the passengers lately arrived by the seall ateam or La Plata, at Fouthampton, England, were Gen. Beliu. Pumier, appointed to represent the empire of Hayti

bolm. As Admiral Dundas is also there it is surmised to winter in awedish ports.

Victor Hogo, with his con, and those who signed the recent protect of the French exiles, have been expelled

command in chief of the British army, and will be succeeded either by the Buke of Cambridge or Lord Scaton,

and the United States, a correspondent of the London News writing from Naples on October 13th, says —

Near writing from Naples on October 25th, says I mentioned in a recent letter that Mr. Owen, the United States Minister, had endeavored by introduce in the new treaty between his government and that of the two Stelles an article in favor of the extension of the religious privileges of his fellow citizens. It completely fidded, and Mr. Owen, I winterstand, was asked, 'When was sever a foreigner persecuted in this country for his religion, or even a native.' Oh, no, we never neutron in Alice I have proofs of the most eachiev rightness over the consciences of Nespoinan subjects, and of members of punishment in certain given often.

The United States wessels, the Congress and the Sara

The William Penn, American steamship, from Marseilles ober 14, and was discharging.

The Liverpool section market has been more cheerful turing the week, with a partial advance of one farthing.

Wheat 2d, lower. Flour unchanged, Corn 61, dearer, THE THREATENED DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND

AND THE UNITED STATES.

can station.

England's Cause of Quarrel with the United States—Her Englishment System and our Elections.

[Fase the Lendon Times, Nov. L.]

When the was in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwonted alliance with France and an equally unwonted alliance with france and an equally unwonted alliance with these wis no France from which she received assurances of support moter bearity more vaticatory, and more spectaneous than from the United States of America. Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless as are michibited, textified to the cordial symposthy of the Cabinet of Washington and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France and our ability alone and unside to resist the crewhelming night of Sase win. For he desired us to be under no apprehension on that ecount, for the United States were

willing to make our quarrel their own, and side to with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms, as ready to plack down the despotism of the Last, as to subduct the wilsterness and level the giant ferests of the West. If the English government believed these assurances, as we do not doubt the American Minister believed them, we cannot reasonably accuse them of rashness or credulity, or say that they adopted on doubtful authority a strange or impropable story. Was it onlikely a priors that a nation whose noble boast it is that he soil latthe chosen abote of freedom, whose every citizen is a missionary against the creed of despatian, should warm to a generous enthusiasm at a war wagel for no selfals motive, but to curb barbarous insolence and save Europe and Asia from being trampled under the held of an overbearing autorrat. Was it likely that a population recruited annually from the bitterest enemies of fitusis, which has so often evinced a martial spirit, which swarmed to the observe conflicts of the Mexican war, and has shed its blood so freely in americal indian quarrels, should stand short from a context in which world wite fame was to be wan by the brave and a fair occasion was offered of making American valur illustrious in the van of a conflict, on the Solion of which depended the future destinies of the human race! We do not think so; and therefore, unfortunate as the result has been, we cannot blane our ministent that in their urgent nieed of men, they sought to avail themselves of the resources of the West, and to turn for a onterprise worthy of their courage. At the american that in their urgent nieed of men, they sought to avail themselves of the resources of the west, and to turn for an onterprise worthy of their courage. At the american that in the violate the municipal law of the United Status—a direction which, with all deference to the American direction which, with all deference to the American direction which, with all deference to shake a continent, it is not a show an intention to respect

North restocally forming a disuntion party than she complains of this treason, and of some other things which show how empty was been sent threats of secondary. Phae complains of speciety especially, and of her weakiness in all respects in comparison with the North. One of the most curious features of the whole controvery is the most curious features of the whole controvery is the most the sectional quarret. The clave States complain of the expension of the free States, white beauting in the same breath of their was expensively in Congress, where they have carried all their points, from the beginning of the quarret till now. Where they have been balled, it has been by the nature of things, and not by the votes of the North. They convision that the free States are right and populous, while they themselves are "ruined" in fortunes, and in a continually decreasing numeric as to numbers, yet, they furnish expeditions to "acquire's territory, of whose richness they hold out tempting encounts to settlers from Surope whe, the John Mitchell, think a plantation stocked with at negation for above twenty years, the fourth seams to be at last really high tend lost the first in segment as they may be above twenty years, the fourth seams to be at last really high tend lost the first should take near at her word. The first and most obvious resource is to bring on the question of a foreign war. The present time is remarkably favorable to the device. The Cart's emissaries have illustreed the vanity, the capability and the prejuncion of foreign war. The present time is remarkably favorable to the device to be occupied with the runder of the occupied with the present time is remarkably favorable to the device to be occupied with the prejuncion of foreign war. The present time is remarkably favorable to the device to the occupied with the prejuncion of program and france with the emissaries have illustreed the vanity, the capability and the program and france with the remain street to be occupied with the remain of the common inte